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XIII.—NOTES ON CANADIAN FRENCH.

These notes embody the result of a study of a Canadian French dialect spoken in Clayton, N. Y. There is in this village a colony of seven or eight hundred French Canadians, most of whom have come from the District of Montreal during the past fifty years. The older generation, as a rule, is illiterate; the younger generation reads and writes English, but not French. These colonists, therefore, have kept their French free from the leveling-down process of the school-master.

In all parts of Canada the French language has been influenced to some extent by English and contains more or less Anglicisms. The language of the "enlightened" has been thus influenced vastly more than the speech of the common people. In the French of the Clayton colony there is a surprisingly small number of Anglicisms. Inflection and syntax seem to have been influenced very little; but several English words are in common use, such as *buggy*, *steamboat*, etc. All such English words have been excluded from these notes, except a few that I know to have replaced their French equivalents throughout the greater part of the District of Montreal, such as *poste-office*.

The phonetic notation used in these notes is taken from Professor Grandgent's *Short French Grammar*, except that nasality is here indicated by the use of heavy-faced type. "Final" means at the end of a breath group, "C. F." refers to the French of the Clayton colony, and "S. F." refers to standard French. As a rule, mention is made of only those sounds, forms, and expressions that differ from their standard French equivalents.

In C. F. there is less tenseness of the vocal organs and vowel sounds are less "rounded" or "closed" than in S. F.; and, as a rule, long vowels are longer and the stress on the

final syllable is heavier. As a result of the stress on the final syllable, the penult is sometimes slighted, and sometimes it is omitted altogether, as in *argnée* (*araignée*), *balyer* (*balayer*), *oryer* (*oreiller*), etc.

VOWELS.

a, between S. F. *a* and *â*: *cage, large, place, travailler, femme, fanale, parole, quasiment*. In a few words C. F. *a* is S. F. *a* in *dame*: *boucane*.

â, nearly like English *a* in *all*: this sound occurs in most words that have *â* in S. F., and also regularly at the end of a word: *cable, casser, châssis, classe, grâce, paille, bataille*; *plat, rat, pas, il va, il a, là*.

è, at end of a word, or before *r* + consonant, nearly like S. F. *a* in *là*, but more "open:" *français, paix, lait, respect, forêt*; *verte, herbe, fermer, personne*. In *vert*, *è* has this sound, although *t* is silent; this is probably by analogy with *verte*.

In a closed syllable *è* long and *é* are between S. F. *è* and *é*: *française, reine*; *bête, fête, il rêve*.

Les, mes, ces, etc., *est, le* after verb, are pronounced *lé, me, cé*, etc., *é, lé*, and *que* is pronounced *qué*.

ë and *è* are both represented in C. F. by a sound nearly like S. F. *è*: thus, *brun* and *brin* are nearly *brè*.

i, final = S. F. *i*: *vie, il crie*.

Before a consonant C. F. *i* is between English *i* in *bitter* and S. F. *i*: *vite, île, vif, piquer*.

ò, less "rounded" than in S. F.—nearly like English *o* in *done*: *donner, j'aurai*.

u, final = S. F. *ü*: *tu, pu, plus*.

Before a consonant, C. F. *ü* is nearly like German *ü* in *Brücke*: *lune, brune, fume*. An exception is *une*, which is pronounced *èn*. (Note that in C. F. *un* and *une* are pronounced *è* and *èn*.)

u, final = S. F. *u*: *vous, fou*.

Before a consonant C. F. *u* is between English *u* in *full* and S. F. *u*: *coûte, écroule*.

wa, the letters *oi* usually represent *wè* in C. F.: *toi, moi, oiseau, poire, soir, étoile, soif, voir*. The letters *oi* represent *wa* in some words: *loi, roi, oie, trois*; and *wà* in other words: *bois, pois*. The letters *oi*, immediately following *r*, represent *è*: *droit, étroit, froit* (see *t* below).

CONSONANTS.

ch, between sonants, becomes sonant: *achever* (aj-vé), *il achète* (i-la-jèt), *le cheval* (lej-val).

g, before *e* or *i*, becomes *y*: *guide* (yid), *guerre* (yèr).

h: the initial vowel of a stressed syllable is aspirated to avoid hiatus: *la hanche* (la hách), *une maison haute* (èn-mé-zò-hót), *j'm'en vas le donner à elle* (jm-á-vâl-dò-né-a-hèl). There is usually no aspiration if the syllable is not stressed.

j, before a surd, becomes surd: *j't'ai vu* (chté-vü).

k, between sonants, sometimes become sonant; *un canif* (è-ga-nif), *le secret* (lez-grà). With *le secret* compare S. F. *le second* (lez-gò).

l: at end of a word, *-le* is usually omitted: *cable* (câb), *table* (tab).

r is lingual. Final *re* is usually retained, but is lost in *notre, votre, -autres*, and a few other words.

t is pronounced at end of *froit* (*froid*), *étroit, droit*, and usually in *lit, lait, fait, nuit, tout, debout*, etc. In a few words *t* is replaced by *k*: *pataque* (*patate*), *tabaquère* (*tabatière*), *théquère* (*thétière*), *quins* (*tiens*). In the last three examples there is evidently a development of *ty* into palatal *t*, and of this palatal *t* into palatal *k*. Compare the Parisian colloquial French *piqué* (*pitié*).

Note.—There is often uncertainty with regard to the pronunciation of *è* and *t* at the end of a word; thus, *lait* is sometimes pronounced *lèt* and sometimes *là*, but *là* is considered the better pronunciation.

v is usually omitted before *w*: *avoir* (a-wèr), *voir* (wèr), *avoine* (a-wèn).

List of some words in which unclassified phonetic changes occur. The S. F. form is given in parenthesis.

âb (*arbre*); *argnée* (*araignée*); *balyer* (*balayer*); *barouette* (*brouette*); *bartelles* (*bretelles*); *bin* (*bien*); *boîte*, "box," pron. *bwét* (*il boîte*, "he limps," is pron. *i-buét*); *cafîère* (*cafetière*); *canègons* (*caleçons*); *cas'* (*casque*); *chinée* (*cheminée*); *ène* (*une*); *frémi* (*fourmi*); *froit* (*froid*); *ganif* (*canif*); *icite* (*ici*); *m'non* (*melon*); *oryer* (*oreiller*); *pataque* (*patate*); *pias'* (*piastre*); *poêle*, pron. *pwél* (*poil* is *pwèl*); *rabourer* (*labourer*); *segret* (*secret*); *sieau* (*seau*); *souyer* (*soulier*); *tabaquère* (*tabatière*); *théquère* (*théière*); *timber* (*tomber*); etc.

Many of these words are often pronounced correctly, but the pronunciation given above is the more common.

In the phonetic notation of the following tables and illustrative sentences the letter *â* is used to denote C. F. *è* at the end of a word.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS—CONJUNCTIVE FORMS.

SINGULAR.

	Subject.	Dir. Obj.	Ind. Obj.
First Person.....	je, j', ch'	me, m'	me, m'
Second Person.....	tu, t'	te, t'	te, t'
Third Person—Masc....	i, il	le, l', lé	y
—Fem. ...	a, al	la, l'	y

PLURAL.

	Subject.	Dir. Obj.	Ind. Obj.
First Person.....	ô, ôl	nous	nous
Second Person.....	vous	vous	vous
Third Person—Masc. and Fem...	i, il	les, l's	leurs

Note.—While educated French Canadians use *on* 'we,' the illiterate commonly use *ô* or *ôl*. The *l* is probably by analogy with *i*, *il*, and *a*, *al*.

The forms *je, tu, i, a, ô, i, me, te, le, la* are used before a consonant; the forms *j', t', il, al, ôl, il, m', t', l'* are used before a vowel. In rapid speech *j'* and *ch* may be used before a consonant, if not spirant, *j'* before a sonant and *ch'* before a surd, thus *j'm'en vas* (jmâ-vâ), *ch'pense pas* (chpâs-pâ); and *m', t',* or *l'* may be used before a consonant, if preceded by a vowel; thus, *i m' donne* (im-dôn), etc. The form *l's* may replace *les*: *i l's aime* (il-zèm).

The form *lé* is used after an imperative. Thus, *donne-le* and *donne-les* sound alike (dôn-lé).

When an indirect object pronoun is used with a verb, the construction is as follows:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. <i>i m'a donné</i> (i-mâ-dò-né)	<i>i nous a donné</i> (i-nu-zâ-dò-né)
2. <i>i t'a donné</i> (i-tâ-dò-né)	<i>i vous a donné</i> (i-vu-zâ-dò-né)
3. <i>i y'a donné</i> (i-yâ-dò-né)	<i>i leurs a donné</i> (i-lër-zâ-dò-né)

When both a direct object and an indirect object pronoun are used with a verb, the construction is as follows:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. <i>i m'l'a donné</i> (im-lâ-dò-né)	<i>i nous l'a donné</i> (i-nu-lâ-dò-né)
2. <i>i t'l'a donné</i> (i-tlâ-dò-né)	<i>i vous l'a donné</i> (i-vu-lâ-dò-né)
3. <i>i l'a donné à lui</i> (i-lâ-dò-né-a-lüi)	<i>i l'a donné à eux-autres</i> (i-lâ-dò-né-a-hö-zót)

Observe that in the third person the direct object is conjunctive, while the indirect object is disjunctive. The direct object pronoun, if the sense permits, is often omitted; thus, *donnes-y* (dôn-zi) "give it to him," *j' leurs ai donné* (jlër-zé-dò-né) "I gave it to them," etc.

Some or *any* is *en, 'n*. The form *'n* is generally used after *i, a, or ô*; thus:—

J'en ai deux (jâ-né-dö) "I have two (of them)."

t'en as deux (tâ-nâ-dö) "you have two (of them)."

i'n a deux (i-nâ-dö) "he has two (of them)."
a'n a deux (a-nâ-dö) "she has two (of them)."
ô'n a deux (ô-nâ-dö) "we have two (of them)."
vous en avez deux (vu-zâ-na-vé-dö) "you have two (of them)."
i'n ont deux (i-nò-dö) "they have two (of them)."
 Similarly, *i'n a pas* (i-nâ-pâ) "he hasn't any."

When *en* is used with an indirect object pronoun, the construction is as follows :

i m'en a donné (i-mâ-nâ-dò-né) "he gave me some."
i t'en a donné (i-tâ-nâ-dò-né) "he gave you some."
i y'en a donné (i-yâ-nâ-dò-né) "he gave him (her) some."
i nous en a donné (i-nu-zâ-nâ-dò-né) "he gave us some."
i vous en a donné (i-vu-za-nâ-dò-né) "he gave you some."
i leurs en a donné (i-lër-zâ-nâ-dò-né) "he gave them some."

donnes-moi-s-en (dòn-mwè-zâ) "give me some."
donnes-toi-s-en (dòn-twè-zâ) "give yourself some."
donnes-y-en (dòn-zi-yâ) "give him (her) some."
donnes-nous-en (dò-nu-zâ) "give us some."
donnez-vous-en (dò-né-vu-zâ) "give yourself some."
donnes-leurs-en (dòn-lër-zâ) "give them some."

Similarly, *quins-toi-s-y* (kè-twè-zi) instead of S. F. *tiens-t'y*.
 (For *quins* = *tiens*, see *quindre* under Irregular Verbs.)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS—DISJUNCTIVE FORMS.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
First Person.....	moi	nous-autres
Second Person.....	toi	vous-autres
Third Person—Masc...	lui	{ eux-autres
—Fem ...	elle	

I do not remember ever having heard the disjunctive pronouns *nous*, *vous*, *eux* used without *autres*, except *vous*, when referring to one person : *ô vend du bois nous-autres itou* (o-vâ-dü-bwâ-nu-zô-ti-tu) "we sell wood too."

ce tapis (se-ta-pi)
sur c'tapis-là (sü-sta-pi-lâ)
cet homme (se-tòm)

pour c't homme-icite (pur-stò-mi-sit)
cette femme (sèt-fam)
pour c'tté femme-là (pur-sté-fam-là)
cette heure (se-tër)
à c'tt' heure (a-stër)

The plural form *ces* is used as in S. F.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR.

Masculine—*çula* (sü-lâ), “this” or “that (one).”
 Feminine—*c'tt'elle-là* (stè-lâ), “ “ “

PLURAL.

Masc. and Fem.—*ces-la* (sé-zlà), “these (ones).”

I do not remember ever having heard *-icite* used in place of *-là* in the above forms. If not emphatic, *ça* would replace all three forms given above. Evidently *çula* is a contraction of *celui-là*.

SINGULAR.

Masculine—*le cel* (le-sèl), “the one,” “that.”
 Feminine—*la celle* (la-sèl) “ “ “

PLURAL.

Masc. and Fem.—*les ceux* (lé-sëz), “the ones,” “those.”

Ex. :—*je veux pas c'tté fourchette-icite ; je veux c'tt'elle-là*
 “I do not wish this fork, I wish that one ;” *je préfère mes chevaux aux ceux de mon père* “I prefer my horses to my father's.”

VERBS.

The forms in *-ons*, 1st pers. plur., are replaced by the 3d pers. sing. with the pronoun *ô, ôl*, except in the *imperative* of some verbs, as *allons-nous-en*, *partons*, etc.

The *present perfect* replaces the *preterite* ("narrative past") and the *past anterior* tenses: *aussitôt qu'il est venu, j'ai parti* "as soon as he came (had come), I left;" *je l'ai vu aussitôt qu'il a entré* "I saw him as soon as he came (had come) in."

The *future* tense is usually formed as follows:

Sing.	1. <i>je m'en vas le faire</i> "I shall do it."
	2. <i>tu vas le faire</i> "you will do it."
	3. <i>il va le faire</i> "he will do it."
Plur.	1. <i>ils vont le faire</i> "we shall do it."
	2. <i>vous allez le faire</i> "you will do it."
	3. <i>ils vont le faire</i> "they will do it."

The regular S. F. *future* tense is sometimes used in the apodosis of a conditional sentence. Compare *si j'ai l'argent, je l'achèterai* "if I have the money, I shall buy it;" *je m'en vas l'acheter, si j'ai l'argent* "I shall buy it if I have the money."

The *imperative*, 2d pers. sing., of the first conjugation, takes final *s*, by analogy with other imperative forms: *donnes-y le livre* (dòn-zì-le-livr) "give him the book."

The *past subjunctive* forms of only two verbs, *venir* and *aller*, are retained, and they are used only as an auxiliary to form a new past subjunctive tense. *Venir* is thus used much oftener than *aller*. Ex. :—

Je voudrais que vous vinssiez venir demain "I wish you would come to-morrow."

Je voudrais qu'il vînt aller "I wish he would go."

Je voudrais que je vinsse être riche "I wish I might be rich."

Il avait peur qu'elle vînt mourir "he was afraid she would die,"
il avait peur qu'ils vînt partir hier "he was afraid we should leave yesterday."

J'avais peur qu'il allât faire froid "I was afraid it would be cold."

It is not uncommon to hear the 3d pers. sing. forms *vînt* and *allât* used in all three persons and both numbers, except

the 2d pers. plur.; thus, *il avait peur qué je vînt mourir* "he was afraid I should die."

In forming the compound "perfect" tenses, *être* is used as auxiliary with *aller*, *venir*, *naître*, *mourir*, and *avoir* with *entrer*, *partir*, *rester*, *sortir*, *timber*, etc.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Avoir (a-wèr)

PRES. IND.

<i>j'ai</i> (jé)	<i>il a</i> (ó-lâ)
<i>t'as</i> (tâ)	<i>vous avez</i> (vu-za-vé)
<i>il a</i> (i-lâ)	<i>il ont</i> (i-lò)

PRES. SUBJ.

<i>j'äie</i> (jâi)	<i>öl äie</i> (ó-lâi)
<i>t'äies</i> (tâi)	<i>vous äyez</i> (vu-zâi-yé)
<i>il äie</i> (i-lâi)	<i>il äient</i> (i-lâi)

Être (étr)

PRES. IND.

<i>je suis</i> , <i>je su'</i> , <i>chu</i> (je süi, je sü, chü)	<i>öl est</i> (ó-lé)
<i>t'es</i> (té)	<i>vous êtes</i> (vu-zét)
<i>il est</i> (i-lé)	<i>i sont</i> (i-sò)

When unstressed and separated from *je*, *suis* becomes *su'*: *je me su' coupé la main* "I cut my hand." When unstressed, *je suis* may become *chu*: *chu pas allé* "I didn't go."

PRES. SUBJ.

<i>je sois</i> (je-swè)	<i>öl soit</i> (ó-swè)
<i>tu sois</i> (tü-swè)	<i>vous soyez</i> (vu-swè-yé)
<i>i soit</i> (i-swè)	<i>i soient</i> (i-swè)

Aller (a-lé)

PRES. IND.

<i>je vas</i> (j'vâ)	<i>öl va</i> (ó-vâ)
<i>tu vas</i> (tü-vâ)	<i>vous allez</i> (vu-za-lé)
<i>i va</i> (i-vâ)	<i>i vont</i> (i-vò)

PRES. SUBJ.

<i>j'alle</i> (jal)	<i>ôl alle</i> (ô-lal)
<i>t'alles</i> (tal)	<i>vous alliez</i> (vu-za-lyé)
<i>il alle</i> (i-lal)	<i>il allent</i> (i-lal).

In the past tenses, when denoting motion with a definite object in view, *être* is regularly used instead of *aller*: *il a pas été hier à Montréal* "he didnt go to Montreal yesterday." As an independent verb, *s'en aller* is generally used: *J'm'en vas à la poste-office* "I am going to the post-office." As an auxiliary verb, *s'en aller* is generally used in the 1st pers. sing., *aller* in the other forms (see *future* tense above).

PRES. IND.

Quindre (S. F. *tenir*).

<i>je quins</i> (je kè, chkè)	<i>ô quint</i> (ô'-kè)
<i>tu quins</i> (tû kè)	<i>vous tenez</i> (vu-tné)
<i>i quint</i> (i-kè)	<i>i quennent</i> (i-kèn)

PRES. SUBJ.

<i>je quenne</i> (je-kèn, chkèn)	<i>ô quenne</i> (ô'-kèn)
<i>tu quennes</i> (tû-kèn)	<i>vous teniez</i> (vu-te-nyé)
<i>i quenne</i> (i-kèn)	<i>i quennent</i> (i-kèn)

IMPERATIVE.

2d pers. sing.—*quins* (kè); 2d pers. plur.—*tenez* (te-né)

The other forms are :—

Imper. Ind.— <i>tenais</i> , etc.	Conditional— <i>quindrais</i> , etc.
Future— <i>quindrai</i> , etc.	Participles— <i>tenant</i> , <i>tenu</i> .

Dire—Pres. Ind. and Imperative, 2d pers. plur., *disez*.

Dites is sometimes used. I once heard: *disez-moi quoi'st-ce qué vous dites* "tell me what you are saying."

Faire—Pres. Ind. and Imperative, 2d pers. plur., *faisez*.

Pres. Ind., 3d. pers. plur., *font*.

Pres. Subj., *faisent*, etc.

Pouvoir (pu-wèr)—Pres. Ind., *peux*, etc.

Pres. Subj., *peuve*, etc.

Savoir (sawèr)

Pres. Subj.—*save*, etc.

Vouloir (vu-lwèr)

Pres. Subj.—*veule*, etc.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

Interrogative sentences are usually formed as follows: *parles-tu?* or *parlez-vous?* “are you speaking?”—*i parle-ti?* “is he speaking?”—*a parle-ti?* “is she speaking?”—*ô parle-ti?* “are we speaking?”—*i parlent-i?* “are they speaking?”—*l'a-ti acheté?* “has he bought it?”—*al est-i allé se coucher?* “has she gone to bed?”—*ce garçon rêve-ti?* “is this boy dreaming?”—*la fille rêve-ti?* “is the girl dreaming?”

If the sentence is introduced by an interrogative pronoun or adverb, *est-ce qué* is used as follows: *ioù 'st-ce qu'il est?* “where is it?”—*quand 'st-ce qu'a va venir?* “when will she come?”—*comment 'st-ce qu' ô va le faire?* “how shall we do it?”—*combien 'st-ce qu' i y en a?* “how many are there?”—*quoi 'st-ce qué tu veux?* “what do you wish?”

NEGATIVE SENTENCES.

In negative sentences *ne* is regularly omitted; and *p'us* (pü) means *no more, no longer*. Ex. :—

J'en ai pas “I have none”; *dis-y pas* “don't tell him”; *prends-lé pas* “don't take it”; *Je l'ai jamais vu* “I have never seen him”; *i travaille p'us* “he isn't working any longer”; *j'en veux p'us* “I don't wish any more” (“I wish some more” would be *j'en veux encore*).

ADVERBS.

Plus

More than, before a numeral, is *plus que* (plü-ské), never *plus de*. In forming comparatives, “more” is

plus (plü): *plus vieux* "older." Note that *no more*, *no longer*, with a verb, is *p'us* (pü).

Ne is not used: *il a pas été à Québec* "he didn't go to Quebec;" *J'ai peur qu'i le fasse* "I'm afraid he'll do it."

Si, meaning "yes," is not used.

PARTITIVE CONSTRUCTION.

In the partitive construction the definite article is never omitted:

Je veux du bois "I wish some wood."

Je veux du bon bois "I wish some good wood."

Je veux pas du bois "I don't wish any wood."

LIST OF SOME WORDS IN COMMON USE.

Achever, to finish.

À c'tt' heure, now.

Barbot, m., beetle.

Barge, f., row-boat.

Bateau, m., large row-boat and sail-boat combined, which the Canadian French used when migrating up the St. Lawrence river.

Bicycle, f., bicycle.

Bin (*bien*), much, many; very (as in Standard French; but *très* and *beaucoup de* are rarely used): *j'ai bin du temps à faire ça*; *il est bin fatigué*.

Blanc d'Espagne, m., chalk.

Blé d'Inde, m., Indian corn (this is often written and understood to mean *blé d'inde*).

Boucaner, to smoke: *la lampe boucane* "the lamp is smoking" (to smoke tobacco is *fumer*).

Bougrane, f., man's coat (from *bougran*?)

Bouquet, m., flower, flowering shrub.

Butin, m., cloth, clothes, goods, luggage.

- Cage*, f., cage, raft: *cage de billots*, raft of logs; *cage de plançons*, raft of hewn timbers.
- Canard*, m., duck, tea-kettle.
- Capot*, m., overcoat.
- Cas'* (*casque*), m., cap.
- Casser*, to break (*rompre* rarely used).
- Chaise berçante*, f., rocking-chair.
- Char*, m., railway car or coach.
- Châssis*, m., window.
- Chesse*, dry.
- Col*, m., neck-tie.
- Collet*, m., man's collar.
- Corps*, m., undershirt.
- Couverture*, f., cover, roof (*toit* rarely used).
- Creux*, hollow, deep: *un puits creux* "a deep well."
- Criature*, f., woman (*femme* used only in the sense of "wife").
- Culottes*, f., trousers (*pantalon* understood but rarely used).
- Égouvine*, f., saw.
- Fleur*, f., flower, flour, meal (*farine* rarely used): *fleur de blé*, wheat flour; *fleur de blé d'Inde*, "corn" meal; *fleur d'avoine*, oat meal.
- Farçure*, f., liver (*foie* used in the expression *huile de foie de morue*).
- Galette*, f., cake: *galette de noce* "wedding cake."
- Gazette*, f., newspaper (*journal* rarely used).
- Gondendard*, m., cross-cut saw.
- Guedelles*, f., currants.
- Habillement*, m., suit of clothes.
- Houle*, f., wave.
- Itou*, also, too (*aussi* rarely used).
- Ioù*, where (literally "there where:" *ioù* is often pronounced *iwou*).
- Jaquette*, f., night-gown.
- Jonc*, m., plain finger ring (*bague*, a ring with setting).
- Jongler*, to let one's mind dwell on something: *j'ai jonglé toute la nuit* "I thought about it all night."
- Lard*, m., pork: *lard frais*, fresh pork; *lard boucané*, bacon.
- Lave-mains*, m., wash basin.

- Lieux*, m. plur., water-closet.
Magasin, m., shop, store.
Maringouin, m., mosquito.
M'non, m., melon : *m'non français*, musk-melon ; *m'non d'eau*, watermelon.
Mouche à miel, f., honey bee.
Moustique, f., black-fly of the Northern Lakes.
Navot, m., rutabaga turnip.
Ô (on), pers. pron., we.
Parc, m., pasture.
Par-dessus, m., overshoes, overalls.
Parole, f., word (*not* rarely used).
Pataque, f., potato : *pataque sucrée*, sweet potato.
Pias' (piastre), f., dollar.
Poche, f., pocket, sack : *poche d'avoine* "sack of oats."
Potager à diner, m., dinner pail.
Profiter, to grow (speaking of living beings) : *l'enfant profite* "the child is growing rapidly."
Propeleur, m., steamboat.
Quart, m., barrel.
Quasiment, almost.
Querir (pron. *kri*), in the sense of *chercher* ; thus, *j'ai été querir* for *je suis allé chercher*.
Quindre, to hold (see above, among irregular verbs).
Rabiole, f., turnip (see *navot*).
Rester, to remain, live, dwell : *il reste icite* "he lives here."
Rôtir, to fry : *pataques rôties*, fried potatoes ; *rôtir dans le fourneau*, to roast, bake.
Salade, f., lettuce.
Sciote, m., buck-saw.
Surtout, m., cut-away coat, Prince Albert coat.
Tableau, m., black-board (only *image* is used in the sense of "picture").
Tarte, f., pie.
Trempe, wet : *l'herbe est trempe* "the grass is wet."
Valise, f., traveler's trunk.